

NEGRO REVOLT IN CUBA

Unearth Widespread Conspiracy Extending to All Provinces.

1,200 TROOPS CALLED OUT

Rebels Roused by Denial of Political Rewards for Services in War of 1898.

Havana, May 20.—There is no room for doubt to-night of the existence of a negro conspiracy extending to all the provinces of the island, with the apparent intention of taking up arms against the government to-day, which was the tenth anniversary of Cuban independence. The negroes appear to have been roused to rebellion by the denial of what seems to them their just political rewards for services rendered in the war of independence, in which they constituted a great majority of the Cuban forces.

The feeling against the government has been intensified by a law denying the negroes the right to organize a political party.

The principal trouble now is in the vicinity of Sagua La Grande, in Santa Clara Province, and Cruces, where two armed parties are operating, and in Oriente Province, where several bands are converging on Guantanamo City, with the apparent purpose of making a display of force at that place. The rural guard succeeded in dispersing one small party and capturing two others.

The situation is considered sufficiently grave for the government to dispatch this evening a column of 1,200 men from Camp Columbia, composed of cavalry and infantry with field and machine guns, bound for Santa Clara and Oriente provinces.

Near Sagua La Grande a squad of rurales had an engagement with an armed band of negroes. One of the guard was killed, and the negroes made their escape. From Cruces comes the report that the residents of the surrounding country are fleeing to the city for shelter. The insurgents are reported to have held up a locomotive and stolen many horses.

At Mariano, eight miles from Havana, the rural guard exchanged shots with a party of negroes, capturing one of them and also nine rifles.

The Secretary of the Interior, Señor Bru, said to-night that there was no doubt about the widespread racial conspiracy, which the government is determined to deal with drastically, but that up to the present the only danger points are Santa Clara and Oriente. There are no symptoms of serious trouble, he added, in other parts of the island.

The situation resembles that preceding the last revolution, when the negroes, in February, 1906, conspired to make a simultaneous attack on all the rural guard posts, but only attacked that at Guanabacoa, the garrison of which was massacred. This was a prelude to the general revolution which broke out in August of that year.

A late dispatch received by the government from Lejas, Santa Clara, says that a negro band, headed by Simon Armenteros, destroyed the telegraph station at the Santissima plantation at Trinidad, in Santa Clara, and also burned a bridge of the railway from Sagua la Grande to Cienfuegos. Armenteros declares it is his intention to do his utmost to destroy foreign property.

LENIENCY FOR TOM MANN

British Agitator's Prison Term Reduced by Two-Thirds.

London, May 20.—As a result of the agitation conducted by the Labor party Reginald McKenna, Home Secretary, today reduced the sentence of six months' imprisonment passed by the Assize Court of Manchester on May 9 on Tom Mann, the labor leader, to two months. He was found guilty of endeavoring to influence British soldiers from their duty.

BLACK PERIL IN AFRICA

Drives of Natives in Cases of Suspected Attack Are Common.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, May 21.—Advices from Johannesburg state that the "black peril" in South Africa is straining the temper of the European population to the snapping point. There has been a recrudescence of trouble in the last few days and the number of vigilance associations has increased rapidly.

Drives of natives where cases of assault are suspected have been quite common.

ANOTHER LONDON DOCK STRIKE

Five Thousand Lightermen Quit—100,000 May Follow.

London, May 20.—London is threatened with another serious dock strike. Five thousand lightermen ceased work to-night on account of a dispute following an attempt to force a single recruitant to join the Lightermen's Union.

The London section of the Transport Workers' Federation has adopted a resolution in favor of passive assistance to the strikers, and unless the dispute is soon settled it is believed that 100,000 transport workers will also strike.

FOR NEW EXTRADITION TREATY.

Berlin, May 20.—Endeavors are to be made by the German government to negotiate a new extradition treaty with the United States, according to a promise made by a representative of the government in the Reichstag to-day.

FRENCH DIPLOMATIC FLURRY

Impossible at Present to Transfer Ambassador to Russia.

Paris, May 20.—French opinion is perturbed in consequence of the attempts of the German press to emphasize the importance of the diplomatic incident in which the names of Georges Louis, French Ambassador to Russia, and A. P. Iswolsky, Russian Ambassador to France, have been involved, and by the efforts of the Berlin newspapers to make out that the affair shows the alliance between France and Russia to be on the verge of rupture.

This is declared here to be absolutely untrue. The countries are closer than ever together and Premier Poincaré's forthcoming journey to St. Petersburg will be devoted to the strengthening of the bonds that unite them.

In the meantime the position of M. Iswolsky at Paris is being rendered delicate by excessive comment on the affair and by the charge, which is quite without substantiation, that he has been working secretly with Signor Tittoni, Italian Ambassador to France, over the heads of the St. Petersburg and Paris governments. In connection with the suggested mediation in the Turco-Italian war.

Another result of the discussion is to make it impossible for the present for France to allow the transfer or retirement of Ambassador Louis from St. Petersburg.

The "Journal" quotes an unnamed Russian diplomat as saying that Sergius Sazonoff, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is annoyed by the whole affair. The diplomat significantly adds that it is possible Ambassador Louis will not be the first to leave his post.

An Italian dispatch from St. Petersburg to the "Temps" denies in most categorical form the insinuation that there is any divergence of views between France and Russia. Russia, according to the dispatch, is anxious to bring the Turco-Italian war to an end, as it is causing immense losses to Russian shipping. Nevertheless the Russian government does not harbor the slightest design against Turkey, nor is it exercising pressure on Turkey.

Russia is likewise anxious to preserve the existing condition of things in the Balkans, for which purpose it has reached understandings with Austria and Italy. These understandings are not inimical to France. Russia hopes that France will not be influenced by the attempts of schemers to destroy the solid Franco-Russian alliance.

RUSSO-JAPANESE ENTENTE

Two Powers Acting in Concert to Check China's Development.

St. Petersburg, May 20.—Authentic news from the Far East leaves no room for doubt that Russia and Japan are conspiring to check the regeneration of China. One of the demands is that Yuan Shih-kai's government disband the southern republican army and relinquish the idea of increasing its army and navy.

Chinese statesmen are reported as viewing this foreign interference without grave concern, hoping that it will serve to hasten the determination of the Chinese to be free to develop their country to the highest degree.

Peking, May 20.—A telegram from Ha-Mi, Sin-Kiang Province, reports that Mahomedan reactionaries have killed the republican Governor, Yuan Ta-hua, at Kur-Karau-su, in Northwestern Sin-Kiang. The Assembly to-day in secret session investigated the finances of the late Nanking government. Searching questions were put concerning the finances of the late Nanking Assembly, which tried to block the investigation, holding that the new Assembly had no right to ask how the revolutionists spent 300,000,000 taels (\$15,000,000).

HONDURAS'S PRESIDENT ILL

Seven Men Ready to Replace Bonilla, Believed Dying.

San Salvador, May 20.—Mail advices from Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, state that the health of President Manuel Bonilla continues precarious. He is suffering from Bright's disease, and a general feeling that his illness will result fatally has brought into the political field no fewer than seven candidates for the Presidency.

The President is in a sanatorium just outside the city and has not been at the palace since Congress adjourned. He has experienced four relapses in as many weeks.

1,500 JEWISH BARBERS STRIKE

Union Official Predicts Entire City May Soon Be Unshaven.

According to David Slapakoff, treasurer of the Jewish Barbers' Union, fifteen hundred Jewish barbers went out on strike yesterday. Five hundred bosses settled a few minutes after the walkout had been officially called. A committee of the bosses barbers met the United Hebrew Trades Union last night in an effort to settle the trouble, but they could not come to any agreement.

It might come to pass that no one in this entire city could get a shave, Mr. Slapakoff said, unless some settlement was made by to-morrow evening. It is believed that the strike will affect some seven thousand or eight thousand barbers of various nationalities.

It is understood that the walkout has been contemplated for some time. The barbers are aggrieved at the failure of the bosses to recognize the union. They insist that the union card should be conspicuously displayed in every shop. Shorter hours and more pay also figure in the demands.

PRAISED FOR KILLING ROBBER

Judge Frees Slayer and Tells Him He Has Done a Public Duty.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Pittsfield, Mass., May 20.—Judge Charles E. Burke, of the Berkshire District Court, to-day found John Parker, a farmer, blameless in killing James King, alias James Allen, an Albany, N. Y., burglar, on May 12, after Parker's house had been robbed. In finding the killing excusable, the court said:

More than this, I want to say that we must all admire the courage shown by Mr. Parker, although few of us, I fear, possess like courage. It seems to me that he merits great commendation both for his courage and the manner in which he has performed a public duty. While we must regret that life had to be taken in the performance of that duty, nevertheless, we can all feel that the public safety has been greatly increased by Mr. Parker's plucky and persistent efforts.

LADY GORDON TESTIFIES

Fashion at Titanic Inquiry to See Baronet's Wife on Stand.

APPLAUSE IN COURTROOM

Sir Cosmo Loses His Temper at Cross-Examination by Counsel for Dockers' Union.

London, May 20.—The Board of Trade inquiry into the Titanic disaster has taken on more of the character of a society function than that of an investigation into the circumstances of a great catastrophe.

The drill hall of the London Scottish Rifles, one of the crack territorial regiments of the metropolis, is a small army of the metropolis, in Mayfair. It was well to the left before the hour fixed by Lord Mersey, the presiding judge, for the opening of the inquiry to-day, and a string of automobiles dropped fashionably gowning women at the entrance, whence they were ushered to reserved seats. Those who did not possess special tickets stood on chairs at the back of the hall, craning their necks so as to obtain a view of the chief actors connected with the incident of the partly filled lifeboat which saved Sir Cosmo and Lady Duff-Gordon and Lady Duff-Gordon's secretary.

The audience was not to be cheated out of the slightest particle of what has been the scandal of the day in England, and when Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney General, resumed his examination of Sir Cosmo Duff-Gordon there were cries of "Speak up!" from those unable to hear.

The Attorney General asked a few more questions about the failure of the lifeboat to go back, and with the object of making the matter quite clear asked:

"Did you promise the crew 15 (\$25) apiece before or after the lifeboat went back to the rescue?"

Sir Cosmo Answers.

Sir Cosmo made a reply which Sir Rufus Isaacs was unable to get from him last week: "I never knew the boat went back."

The attorney appearing in behalf of Irish third class passengers asked Duff-Gordon if he had suggested that the boat go back. On receiving a negative reply he asked:

"You saved your lives and left the others to drown?"

Lord Mersey: "The position of the witness is bad enough. Do you think it fair to ask such questions?"

This brought a round of applause from the women in the court room, which was repeated time after time without a word from the judge. Applause is usually repressed in English courts of law.

During the examination of Duff-Gordon a question was asked about the actions of J. Bruce Ismay, general manager of the White Star Line, on the night of the tragedy. Lord Mersey asked with whom Mr. Ismay had dined on the Sunday evening.

Duff-Gordon replied: "Mr. Ismay and the doctor dined alone."

Lord Mersey said he had asked the question as he had received a letter from a woman inquiring the menu of an alleged banquet on that evening.

Duff-Gordon underwent a grilling cross-examination, which, however, did not have the effect of altering his evidence. Lord Mersey remarked that the whole incident had only a small bearing on the inquiry and that he hoped that it would be unnecessary to call Lady Duff-Gordon.

Henry E. Duke, legal adviser of the Duff-Gordons, said Lady Gordon desired to give evidence, a statement which was a relief to the audience, which feared it was going to be robbed of the scene which had brought it to the hall.

Discrepancy in Testimony.

Allen C. Edwards, M. P., counsel for the Dockers' Union, called attention to the difference between the evidence of G. Symons, the lookout of the Titanic, and that of Sir Cosmo. The former had said both women and men rushed to the boats, while the latter insisted that his story that he had been waiting on the deck for some time before asking permission to enter a boat was correct.

Mr. Edwards: "Then the possibility of offering help to people in the water was never thought of?" Duff-Gordon admitted this.

Mr. Edwards: "It was more important to think of offering a present of 15 than to think of going to the rescue of the drowning?"

Sir Cosmo, who lost his temper, was finally relieved of this unfriendly cross-examination, and under the direction of Attorney Duke went over his story of the incidents, which is now familiar.

Lady Duff-Gordon was then called to give testimony. In fifteen minutes the incident which so many women had crowded the court in order to witness was ended.

Lady Duff-Gordon repeated her husband's story almost without variation. She denied she had said anything about going back to the scene of the disaster while the lifeboat was in the water.

When she was examined in regard to articles which had appeared in the American newspapers, she said the description of the night of the disaster written by her in those articles had not been credited to her.

Three members of the crew of the lifeboat confirmed the assertion that nothing had been said about going back. One varied the usual story by saying the boat did return to the scene.

This closed the evidence in regard to the much discussed lifeboat.

CHINESE A COLLEGE EDITOR

Son of Prominent Official Elected to "The Princetonian."

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Princeton, N. J., May 20.—Hsu Kun Kwong, of Shanghai, China, a member of the sophomore class of Princeton University, was to-day elected a member of the editorial board of "The Daily Princetonian," the university newspaper.

Places on the board are determined on a strictly competitive basis, and Hsu is the first foreigner to take a position on the paper. He is the son of one of the prominent officials in the new Chinese Republic, and came to Princeton as the result of the fund established when the United States government returned its share of the Boxer fund.

DROPS BOMBS ON WARSHIPS

Birdman Proves He Could Destroy Vessels and Boston Forts.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Boston, May 20.—Up five hundred feet in an aeroplane, Arch Freeman dropped bags of flour, representing bombs, to-day on Forts Heath and Banks, in Boston Harbor, and on the battleships Rhode Island and Missouri, lying in the stream. Had the missiles been explosives the forts and the ships would have been destroyed. In the opinion of army and navy officials. Each bag of flour contained this message:

"What if this bomb was sixteen ounces of nitro-glycerine, instead of flour?" "There would be nothing left of us," said Colonel Adam Slaker, of Fort Banks.

Three bombs were dropped on each target. The range-finding stations and the mortar pits were struck at the forts, and each ship was hit forward, amidships and aft.

NEW RISING IN MOROCCO.

Tangier, May 20.—The Moorish tribesmen of the Sus district have proclaimed Hamed el Hiba Sultan. It is believed here he will either march on Marrakesh or the French will establish an independent realm with Hamed el Hiba as ruler.

FEDERALS MOVE TO REAR

Mexican General Fears Dynamite Attack on Troop Trains.

FIGHTING NEAR THE BORDER

Two Hundred Rebels to Engage Superior Force Thirty-five Miles from Juarez.

At the Rebel Front, Escalon, May 20.—General Huerta's federal army made no effort to-day to crowd the rebel lines. Its vanguard was several miles in the rear of its position yesterday, due to what the federal commander construed as another attempt to dynamite his troop trains, as was done at Relano several weeks ago.

El Paso, Tex., May 20.—A force of two hundred rebels was dispatched to-day from Juarez to drive an equal number of federals from Guadalupe, thirty-five miles away. Meantime the federals are bringing another column behind Guadalupe to encase the rebels.

Guadalupe is far removed from the border, but the border patrol of American troops has been extended to Tornillo to prevent the crossing of armed men from either side.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, May 20.—Rebels in Mexico are not molesting Americans in sections where they have routed the federal forces in the last week, but rather have been remarkably orderly toward foreigners, according to advices to the Department of State.

The victorious rebel forces, however, took nearly all the food supplies in the towns of Ascaro and Veladerna, near Piedra, after defeating the Madero troops. As a result of the shortage of food there has been some suffering, but that is the extent of the trouble inflicted by the rebels.

Contrary to expectations, the rebels have not yet swooped down on the practically defenseless city of Durango. More than two thousand rebels are menacing the state and may take several of the larger towns and replenish their supplies, which are known to be nearly exhausted.

Particularly quiet conditions exist in the Tapahua district and in the State of Tabasco, according to the latest reports received by the State Department. Americans in those sections have not the slightest cause for complaint, it is reported, and the people there do not expect any disturbances.

The general trend of the reports seems to indicate marked improvement as compared with the situation a week ago.

DUNNED, HE TORE OUT BATH

Maude Rouge's Friend a Samson, Says Landlady.

Mrs. Maude Robinson, known on the stage as Maude Rouge, did not win her motion in the City Court yesterday to have vacated an attachment for \$50 which Mrs. Anna M. Frizzell obtained against her for the rental of an apartment at No. 86 West 30th street, but the action made public an interesting story of the Samson-like proclivities of Francis J. Tymony.

The latter is a friend of Mrs. Robinson and occupied a room in the adjoining house, at No. 88, also belonging to Mrs. Frizzell. The landlady also got a judgment against Tymony, who took his meals with Mrs. Robinson, on agreement to pay \$8 a week out of the \$10 a week that he said his salary amounted to in the investment brokerage business at No. 1 West 44th street.

Mrs. Frizzell said that when she asked Tymony for her money he tore the bath tub from the wall, breaking the pipes, which caused a flood, with damage to the ceiling and broke some doors and locks. Butler Davenport, who lived in the house, submitted an affidavit in corroboration of the landlady.

Mrs. Frizzell obtained the attachment against the property of Mrs. Robinson on the allegation that the latter had concealed herself to avoid the service of a subpoena in supplementary proceedings. This the actress denied. Davenport said he tried to serve her, but that she threw the paper into the gutter. Later she was served at Robinson's.

Justice Smith will appoint a referee to decide upon the validity of the attachment.

LIGHTHOUSE TENDER ASHORE

The Armeria Wrecked in Alaskan Waters, but Her Company Is Saved.

Cordova, Alaska, May 20.—The United States lighthouse tender Armeria is ashore near Cape Hitchcock, and is being pounded to pieces by the waves. The twenty-two persons aboard—seven officers, twenty-four members of the crew and one survivor of the crew of the lost large Haystack Admiral Sampson, which picked up the wireless distress signals.

The Haystack Brown, cut adrift by the tug Pioneer in a storm in Prince William Sound on May 18, drifted ashore on Montague Island two days later and only two of the eight men aboard reached shore. One died of exposure and the other lived on canned beef until picked up by the Armeria.

ELEVEN DARROW JURORS NOW

Only One Lacking When a New Venire Is Ordered.

Los Angeles, May 20.—Seat No. 12 in the jury box was the only one unoccupied when the Darrow bribery trial was adjourned this afternoon, after the special venire drawn Saturday had been exhausted and a new one ordered. Adjournment was taken to Wednesday morning.

The first important witness of the state probably will be George S. Lockwood, the McNamara juror said to have been bribed, but there is little knowledge as to the other witnesses. Officers connected with the prosecution deny that Mrs. Otis McManigal, wife of the confessed dynamiter, will be a witness.

CLAUDE ALLEN FACES JURY

Young Outlaw Charged with the Murder of Judge Massie.

Wytheville, Va., May 20.—Claude Swanson Allen, youngest son of Floyd Allen, charged, like his convicted father, with having participated in a conspiracy of the Allen clan to wipe out the Hillsville court officials last March, was brought handcuffed to the Wytheville court to-day and placed on trial for the murder of Judge Thornton Massie. At the close of the day seven jurors had been empaneled.

Judge D. W. Hien testified at Floyd Allen's trial that he saw Claude face one of the shots that pierced Judge Massie.

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. Mailed anywhere in the United States for \$250 a year.

TIGERS RETURN TO FOLD WITHOUT COBB

Continued from first page.

to be friendly, and it was true that he wanted the thing settled so as to close up the affair in the hope that the sooner it was over and the less said about it the better it would be for organized baseball and for everybody concerned in it.

Navin Friendly to Players.

President Navin had talked the matter over with the other American League club presidents. He told Frank Farrell that he knew that by a personal appeal to several of the men he believed that they would give in. But that was not what he wanted. He asked that the affair be taken and settled on its merits. He wanted to discuss the case from the Cobb point of view, and he wanted that taken up first. Farrell shook his head and then advised him to do what Johnson wanted. President James McAlister, of the Boston club, talked to Navin in a friendly way and tried to show him that he was up against a steam roller that would flatten him out, but to all their persuasions Navin was still obdurate. He wanted it settled his way and from the standpoint of the players.

President Navin of the Detroit team was not worried as much as one would expect when he reached the city. He said that he thought that Cobb would be reinstated after the matter was thrashed out. That was before he saw Ban Johnson. After he was in the conference he emerged a very different man. He appeared as one who had been taken up on the hilltops and been shown some very bright lights. At least, that was his appearance. Johnson treated him as cordially as he does all of the owners, but when it came time to show the cards Navin found that he was playing against the past master of the game, that the cards were not only stacked, but that the men in the game against him knew every card that he held; that they were not only stacked, but also marked as well.

After Navin left the Bellevue he found that it was time for action, and the first man he wanted was Cobb. At the Aldine he took Cobb to his room and told him what the situation was, and then the Georgia boy showed his mettle. He went among the players and asked them to give in. He said that, while he appreciated their help, he would not ask them to go any further, for they were not only jeopardizing their own chances but hurting Navin's interests in such a way that Johnson would ruin him if the players did not call off their strike.

In his talk with the Tigers Navin informed them that the entire affair had become a matter of discipline far overshadowing the indefinite suspension of Cobb, and that President Johnson was in complete control.

"I intend to stand with Johnson," Navin told the players. "I have no plan for the settlement of the trouble. President Johnson is supreme, and I intend to support him. I always have got along peacefully with you, and now, just to make trouble for the league head, you have acted unwisely and have jumped your contracts. Johnson is not the one to suffer. I and the other owners of the team must bear the brunt of the blow. We will pay dearly for it, and it looks now as if you will pay dearly for your precipitate action."

Cobb Willing to Stand Alone.

After President Navin had told the players just exactly what he thought of them, Cobb, whose actions caused all the trouble, made a speech in which he requested the players to forget their loyalty to him, to apologize to President Johnson and to return to the game.

Ty told the players that he considered himself responsible for what had occurred and that while he appreciated the action of his teammates he felt that for the sake of Mr. Navin, who had always treated them well, they should reconsider their action. He added that he was willing to stand alone and take whatever was coming, one way or the other.

The result of the conference was a proposition from the players delivered to Mr. Johnson by Mr. Navin, which, it is understood, was to the effect that the men would return to the game if Cobb were reinstated on Wednesday or at some fixed time. Navin did not bring back a very favorable reply, but reported that Johnson had put the whole matter up to the Detroit club president and that he must place a team in the near Cape Hitchcock, and is being pounded to pieces by the waves. The players then decided that their employer should not be the innocent sufferer. The second conference was brief, and shortly before 4 o'clock the announcement was made by the men that they had agreed to play in Washington to-morrow without Ty Cobb on the promises made by President Navin.

All the players expressed their sympathy for Mr. Navin. They said they did not want him to suffer any financial loss. But they declared that they will continue to fight against Johnson's attitude and that they want an investigation made before a man is found guilty of misconduct.

After the conference several of the Detroit men said, now that the question has been brought to public attention, they will keep up the agitation that the players got a square deal in the matter of suspensions. Several of them said they had received letters and telegrams from men in both the major leagues expressing sympathy for their cause and promising assistance in their fight. Whether there will be any organized movement to have grievances adjusted none of the Detroit men would venture to say.

The Detroit team left for Washington at 8 o'clock to-night, accompanied by Hughie Jennings, the manager. Mr. Navin remained here for to-morrow's meeting of the league. A majority of the club owner arrived to-day, and all of them met President Johnson to talk over the affair.

The special meeting of the American League will be held to-morrow at 11 a. m., at which the club owners will decide what punishment, if any, shall be inflicted upon the strikers. The question of a fine against the club, it is expected, will also be taken up by the league. After the meeting President Johnson will go to New York and investigate the assault case, and on the result of this inquiry, it is said, will depend the reinstatement of the star center fielder. When Mr. Johnson was told that some of the players had intimated that Cobb might be reinstated on Wednesday or Thursday he said they had "another guess."

Mr. Johnson would not talk about the action of the men in determining to return to the field.

EASY MATTER TO UNIONIZE

Ball Players Could Get a Charter Within Thirty Days.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, May 20.—Unionization of ball players as a relief from situations in which the members of the Detroit club find themselves as a result of their efforts to help "Ty" Cobb, is a suggestion made by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, who stated to-day that it would be possible for the players to get a charter from the federation within thirty days.

With the support of organized labor and its friends, members of American League teams and, in fact, other leagues, would not be helpless subjects of such "oppression" or "arbitrary" acts as have characterized the Cobb case, according to Mr. Morrison. He believes that the players should organize to protect themselves, though they did not affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

"There's not a reason in the world why ball players should not have the same right to organize for mutual benefits as any other working men," declares Morrison. "Several peculiar propositions might arise, but they could be straightened out easily."

"The question of salary would be a little puzzling, but money is not the most important phase of a man's working conditions. The exercise of a man's liberties and his right to justice are the considerations that always count."

Mr. Morrison declared that organized labor recognizes the right of an employer to discharge an employee, except in a case where there is discrimination because the employee belongs to a union. He said the release of a ball player would not be a question of organized labor, but of organized baseball, and that organized baseball—on the executive side—would not be demoralized by the players forming a protective union.

Steps to form a union of ball players would be simple, according to Mr. Morrison. After the players organize their body would make application for a charter, and it would be acted upon by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, the whole proceedings not taking more than thirty days. He said the officers of the American Federation of Labor would gladly assist the players in any manner consistent with the organization.

It was stated at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor that there is no record of ball players ever having attempted to become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

U. S. AS ELECTION OFFICER

Colonel Greene of 10th Infantry to Supervise Presidential Contest in Republic of Panama.

Americans Will Settle All Controversies, as Well as Main.

IN REPUBLIC OF PANAMA